

The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXVIII

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1849.

NO. 4547.

THE MERCURY

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TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1 75
if payment is made strictly in ADVANCE.

IT ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion,—with a
large deduction to those advertising by the year.
No paper discontinued (unless at the discre-
tion of the Proprietors) until arrears are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE 1849.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
	RISES	SETS	SETS	WATER
16 SATURDAY,	4 29 7 29	1 40 4 6		
17 SUNDAY,	4 29 7 30	2 18 5 3		
18 MONDAY,	4 28 7 30	2 59 6 3		
19 TUESDAY,	4 28 7 30	3 48 7 8		
20 WEDNESDAY,	4 28 7 30	sets 9 8		
21 THURSDAY,	4 28 7 31	8 32 9 10		
22 FRIDAY,	4 28 7 31	9 24 10 8		

New Moon 20th day, 9th hour, 34m morn.

COMMISSIONER'S & ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the
Hon. Court of Probate of the town of New-
port, commissioners to receive and examine the
claims against the estate of
THOMAS PEABODY,
late of Newport, Housewright, dec., represented
insolvent, hereby give public notice that six
months from this date, are allowed the creditors
of said estate to present and prove their claims,
and that we will meet at the office of P. P.
Remington, on the last Saturdays in October, No-
vember and December next at 2 o'clock P. M.
for the purpose of examining and deciding on
the said claims.

JAMES LAWTON,
GEORGE FREEBORN, } Comm'rs.
HENRY TAGGART,
All persons indebted to said estate are request-
ed to make immediate payment to
PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator,
June 9, 1849.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.
UPON the report of the Commissioners here-
tofore appointed, to receive and examine the
claims against the estate of
FRELLOVE A. JAMES,
late of Newport, widow, dec., presented for re-
ception.

Is read and referred for consideration to a
Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall
in Newport, on the first Monday in July next.
Notice is ordered to be given by advertisement
for three successive weeks in the Newport Mer-
cury, that all persons interested may appear at
said time and place, and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

At a Court of Probate of Newport, June 4, 1849.
AN instrument in writing dated 9th of April,
1849, purporting to be the last will and testam-
ent of

CHARLES EYLES,
late of Newport, dec., was presented by the Ex-
ecutrix therein named, for Probate, and for let-
ters testamentary thereon.
The same is read, received and referred for con-
sideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at
the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday
in July next, the 2d day of said month, at 9
o'clock, a. m., and notice is ordered to be given
thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks
in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested
may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.
AN instrument in writing dated the 8th day
of September, 1842, purporting to be the last
will and testament of

BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS,
late of Newport, deceased, was presented by
William Bateman, the surviving Executor therein
named, for Probate, and for letters testamentary
thereon.
The same is read, received and referred for con-
sideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at
the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday
in July next, the 2d day of said month, at 9
o'clock, a. m., and notice is ordered to be given
thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks
in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested
may appear at said time and place, if they see fit,
and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.
JOSIAH S. MUNROE, who had charge and
care of the personal estate in Rhode Island, of
HENRY GRISWOLD,
late of Connecticut, Mariner, dec., until admin-
istration was granted, presents his account there-
on for allowance.

The consideration thereof is referred to a Court
of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in New-
port, on the first Monday in July next, the 2d
day of said month, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and no-
tice is ordered to be given thereof by advertise-
ment 3 successive weeks, in the Newport Mer-
cury, that all persons interested may appear at said
time and place, and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.
UPON the report of the Commissioners here-
tofore appointed to receive and examine the
claims against the estate of

ALEXANDER BARKER,
late of Newport, trader, dec., presented for re-
ception.
It is ordered that the same be received and the
consideration thereof referred to a Court of Pro-
bate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport,
on the first Monday of July next, the 2d day of
said month, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is
ordered to be given thereof by advertisement 3
successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all
persons interested may appear at said time and
place, if they see fit, and show cause if any, why
said report should not be received and said com-
mission closed.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been appointed by the Hon.
Court of Probate of the town of Newport,
Guardian of the person and estate of
JOHN PRICE,
of said Newport, of full age, and has given bond
as the law directs. Notice is hereby given to the
creditors of said John Price, to exhibit their
claims within six months from the date hereof,
and all persons indebted to make immediate pay-
ment to
JAMES PRICE, Guardian.
Newport, May 24, 1849.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

AN ACT to establish the Home Department,
and to provide for the Treasury Department an As-
sistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a commis-
sioner of the customs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That from and after the passage
of this act, there shall be created a new execu-
tive department of the government of the United
States, to be called the Department of the Interior;
the head of which department shall be called the
Secretary of the Interior, who shall be ap-
pointed by the President of the United States,
by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-
ate, and who shall hold his office by the same ten-
ure, and receive the same salary, as the Secre-
tary of the other executive departments, and who
shall perform all the duties assigned to him by
this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of the Interior shall exercise and perform
all the acts of supervision and appeal in regard to
the office of Commissioner of Patents, now exer-
cised by the Secretary of State; and the said
Secretary of the Interior shall sign all requisitions
for the advance or payment of money out of the
treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the
same adjustment or control now exercised on simi-
lar estimates or accounts by the First or Fifth
Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of the Interior shall perform all the duties
in relation to the General Land Office, of super-
vision and appeal, now discharged by the Secre-
tary of the Treasury; and the said Secretary of
the Interior shall sign all requisitions for the ad-
vance or payment of money out of the treasury,
on estimates or accounts, approved or certified by
the Commissioner of the General Land Office, sub-
ject to the same control now exercised by the
First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
supervisory power now exercised by the Secretary
of the Treasury over the accounts of the marshals,
clerks, and other officers of all the courts of the
United States, shall be exercised by the Secre-
tary of the Interior, who shall sign all requisitions
for the advance or payment of money out of the
treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the
same control now exercised on like estimates or
accounts by the First Auditor and First Comptroller
of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of the Interior shall exercise the supervisory
and appellate powers now exercised by the Sec-
retary of the War Department, in relation to all
the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;
and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or
payment of money out of the Treasury, on estimates
or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or con-
trol now exercised on similar estimates or accounts
by the Third or Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller
of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of the Interior shall exercise the supervisory
and appellate powers now exercised by the Secre-
taries of War and Navy Departments, in relation
to all the acts of the Commissioner of Pen-
sions; and shall sign all requisitions for the ad-
vance or payment of money out of the treasury,
on estimates or accounts, subject to the same
adjustment or control now exercised on similar
estimates or accounts by the Third or Fourth Audi-
tors and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of the Interior shall exercise all the supervi-
sory and appellate powers now exercised by the
Secretary of State, in relation to all acts of mar-
shals and others in taking and returning the cen-
suses of the United States; and shall sign all re-
quisitions for the advance or payment of money
out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts,
subject to the same adjustment or control now
exercised over similar estimates and accounts by
the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the
Treasury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the super-
visory and appellate powers now exercised by the
Secretary of the Treasury over the lead and
other mines of the United States, and over the
accounts of the agents thereof, shall be exercised
by the Secretary of the Interior; who shall sign
all requisitions for the advance or payment of
money out of the treasury, on estimates or ac-
counts, subject to the same adjustment or con-
trol now exercised on similar estimates or ac-
counts by the First Auditor and First Comptroller
of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the super-
visory and appellate powers now exercised by the
President of the United States over the Commis-
sioner of Public Buildings, shall be exercised
by the Secretary of the Interior; who shall sign
all requisitions for the advance or payment of
money out of the treasury, on estimates, or ac-
counts, subject to the same adjustment or con-
trol now exercised on similar estimates or ac-
counts by the First Auditor and First Comptroller
of the Treasury.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of the Interior shall have and exercise a
supervisory power and control over the board
of inspectors and warden of the penitentiary of
the District of Columbia; and shall sign all re-
quisitions for the advance of payment of money
out of the Treasury on estimates or accounts,
subject to the same adjustment or control now
exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the
First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treas-
ury.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of the Interior is hereby authorized to ap-
point a chief clerk of his department, who shall
receive a salary of two thousand dollars per an-
num; and that the President of the United States
on the recommendation of the said Secretary of
the Interior, may transfer from the Treasury De-
partment proper, to the Department of the In-
terior, such clerks in the office of the Secretary
of the Treasury as perform the duties over which
the supervision and control are given by this act
to the Secretary of the Interior, which said clerks
shall be hereafter subject to the appointing and
removing power of the Secretary of the Interior,
as also the clerks in the several bureaus hereto-
fore appointed or removable by the heads of de-
partments, which bureaus are transferred by this
act to the Department of the Interior.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That an off-
icer shall be appointed by the President of the
United States, by and with the advice and con-
sent of the Senate, in the Department of the
Treasury, as one of its bureaus to be called the
Commissioner of Customs, who shall perform all
the acts and exercise all the powers, now de-
volved by law on the First Comptroller of the
Treasury, relating to the receipts from customs
and the accounts of collectors and other officers
of the customs, or connected therewith; who

shall hold his office by the same tenure, and re-
ceive the same amount of salary as the First Au-
ditor of the Treasury, and payable in the same
manner. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall
transfer from the office of the First Comptroller
such clerks as may be necessary to the bureau of
the Commissioner of Customs, for whom the
said Secretary of the Treasury shall also appoint
one chief clerk, at a salary of seventeen hundred
dollars per annum.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That an off-
icer shall be appointed in the Treasury Depart-
ment by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be
called the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per
annum, payable in the same manner as that of
the Secretary of the Treasury who shall examine
all letters, contracts and warrants, prepared for
the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury,
and who shall perform all such other duties in
the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, now
performed by some of his clerks, as may be de-
volved on him by the Secretary of the Treasury,
who shall also appoint a clerk at a salary of seven-
teen hundred dollars per annum, who shall per-
form such duties as a clerk in the Treasury De-
partment, in aid of said Assistant Secretary, as
may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the
Treasury.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the
Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the
office of the First Comptroller one of his messen-
gers, to perform the same duties in the office of
the First Commissioner of Customs, as also such
portion of the contingent fund of the office of the
First Comptroller as may be required in that of
the Commissioner of Customs, in consequence of
the transfer of clerks from one office to another,
or the transfer of a messenger from that office to
another. And the Secretary of the Treasury
shall transfer one of his messengers to the office
of the Secretary of the Interior, as also such por-
tion of the contingent fund of the office of the
Secretary of the Treasury as may be required in
the office of the Secretary of the Interior, in con-
sequence of the transfer of clerks from one de-
partment to the other.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That nothing
in this act contained shall be construed as to
affect or impair any of the powers, conferred
or duties devolved, on the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, in relation to the transfer, safe-keeping, or
disbursement of public moneys, by the act of the
sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and
forty-six, entitled "An act to provide for the
better organization of the treasury, and for the
collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disburse-
ment of the public revenue."

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC, No. 40.]

AN ACT to authorize the coinage of gold dol-
lars and double eagles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the mint of the United
States, and the branches thereof, conformably in
all respects to law, (except that on the reverse of
the gold dollar the figure of the eagle shall be
omitted,) and conformably in all respects to the
provisions for gold coins now established by law,
coins of gold of the following denominations and
values, viz: double eagles, each to be of the value
of twenty dollars, or units, and gold dollars, each
to be of the value of one dollar, or unit.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for all
sums whatever the double eagle shall be a legal
tender for twenty dollars, and the gold dollar
shall be a legal tender for one dollar.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all laws
now in force in relation to the coins of the United
States, and the striking and coining the same,
shall, so far as applicable have full force and effect
in relation to the coins herein authorized, whether
the said laws are penal or otherwise; and
whether they are for preventing counterfeiting or
debasing, for protecting the currency, for regulat-
ing and guarding the process of striking and
coining, and the preparations therefor, or for the
security of the coin, or for any other purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in ad-
justing the weights of gold coins henceforward,
the following deviations from the standard weight
shall not be exceeded in any of the single pieces
—namely, in the double eagle, the eagle, and the
half eagle, one half of a grain; and in the quarter
eagle, and gold dollar, one quarter of a grain;
and that, in weighing a large number of pieces
together, when delivered from the chief coiner to
the treasurer, and from the treasurer to the de-
positors, the deviation from the standard weight
shall not exceed three pennyweights in one thou-
sand and double eagle; two pennyweights in one
thousand eagles; one and one-half pennyweights
in one thousand half eagles; one pennyweight in
one thousand quarter eagles; and one half of a
pennyweight in one thousand gold dollars.

APPROVED March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC, No. 42.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of all laws
now in force relating to the carriage of passen-
gers in merchant vessels, and the regulation
thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That all vessels bound from any port
in the United States to any port or place in the Pa-
cific ocean, or to its tributaries, or from any such
port or place to any port in the United States or
the Atlantic, or its tributaries, shall be subject
to the provisions of all the laws now in force relat-
ing to the carriage of passengers in merchant
vessels, sailing to and from foreign countries, and
the regulation thereof; except the fourth section
of the "Act to provide for the ventilation of pas-
senger vessels, and for other purposes," approved
May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-
eight, relating to provisions, water, and fuel, but
the owners and masters of all such vessels shall
in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily
supply of water therein mentioned, and they
shall furnish or cause the passengers to furnish
for themselves, a sufficient supply of good and
wholesome food; and in case they should fail so
to do, or should provide unwholesome or unsuit-
able provisions, they shall be subject to the pen-
alty provided in said fourth section in case the
passengers are put on short allowance of water or
provisions.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act
entitled, "An act to regulate the carriage of pas-
sengers in merchant vessels," approved February
twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven
shall be so amended as that a vessel passing into
or through the tropics shall be allowed to carry
the same number of passengers as vessels that do
not enter the tropics.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act
shall take effect on and after the fifteenth day of
March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.
APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

SUPERIOR Kid Gloves; do Silk and Lisle
Thread Gloves, just received and for sale by
Ap. 14] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

SELECTED POETRY.

LONELINESS.

BY D. W. REISLE.

'Tis sweet to think of seasons past,
When joy and hope were fair,
When o'er our sunny paths were cast
Life's purest blessings thick and fast,
Undim'd by pain or care.
But, it is sweeter far, to know
That there are friends sincere,
While journeying through this world of woe,
Who sometimes greet us here,
And whose soft words like music flow,
Our lonely hearts to cheer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAVE.—Of all others the grave
is the most appropriate place for meditation
and humility, for self-examination and
good and virtuous resolutions. Its elo-
quent silence—its touching repose and pro-
found melancholy, find way to the heart,
subdue every passion and direct our thought
to Him who rules on high. There the pride
of state appears trifling, and there the
great and illustrious, the young and beauti-
ful, are taught that in a few fleeting years,
their bodies will afford food, "for a certain
convocation of politic worms." Truly the
grave is a wise monitor, addressing us in
the simple language of truth, and bidding
us prepare to lie down in its cold and silent
ports.

Health may run riot in our veins, strength
and vigor may assure us of long life, and
manhood may look forward to a green old
age, but the fresh sod or marble slab re-
minds us of death, and tells us that youth
and health are unable to resist its attacks.
Look around you and observe its victims.—
See genius and ambition buried with igno-
rance and imbecility, and youth and beauty
laid low with age and care.

Approach the grave of him who governed
millions, and guided the ship of state
through storms and perils to safety and
prosperity. Once great and powerful, scy-
phants poured flattery in his ear, and thou-
sands shouted his praises. Now he sleeps in
Death's embrace, "and none so poor as to
do him reverence."

Look at the grave of departed beauty.—
The rose is withered—the lily is blighted,
the once bright eye closed forever, the song
that cheered is hushed—the voice that
charmed is silent, and the worms are merr-
y at their banquet.

All that's bright must fade,—
The brightest still the fleetest,
All that's sweet was made,
But to be lost when sweetest.

Go to the tomb of the generous youth,
stricken down when hope was high, and
fortune smiled, and life was a garden,
fragrant with flowers and full of beauty. Reli-
gious adored him, friends admired him, and
the future promised usefulness and honor.
He too, has been carried off and sleeps with
thousands who have preceded him.

And this is death; death, that regards
neither age nor rank, but lays low the prince
and peasant, the great and humble, the
gifted, and the mindless. In us, and about
us, are seeds of mortality, and wisdom whis-
pers—

"Solve that when our summon comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death;
We go not like the galley slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unaltering trust, approach the grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

By an unaltering trust, approach the grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

UNSEEN SUFFERING.—What an immense
amount of suffering is all the time going
on about us, of which we know nothing!
Probably there is not one hour out of the
twenty-four of the day but some one with-
in the precincts of a city, is either dying,
suffering the amputation of a limb, experi-
encing some painful accident or surgical
operation. Yet you and I, gentle reader,
pass on through the crowd unheeding and
unharmful. We read in the papers of the
death of this or that one, by suicide; the
day passes on, the subject is dropped, and
the poor victim is forgotten; for few pause
to think of the fearful mental suffering that
man must have experienced before he com-
municated the act that relieved him from
the misery of existence. We chide him
for the act, and his memory is disgraced;
but who, save God, knows the secret springs
of his heart, or the mysterious workings of
his mind! Who, save his Maker, knows
of the secret insult, injury and scorn that
may have galled and pierced his heart! The
world is full of unseen misery, and doubt-
less those who are the deepest sufferers are
the most refined from the dross of our evil
nature, and approach nearest to Heaven.

How many fond mothers and frugal
housewives keep their pretty daughters and
their preserves for some extra occasions or
persons, till they both turn sour.

It is a mark of a depraved mind, to en-
vy at decrepitude of age, or to ridicule any one
who is deformed in his person.

EVERY thing in existence becomes, up-
on a slight investigation, the source of
endless wonder. The frailest leaf that flut-
ters in the breeze, the most attenuated hair,
or the smallest possible drop, perceptible to
our senses, even the minutest atom of mat-
ter, are, to the millions that inhabit them,
worlds, far more spacious than that on
which we ourselves are placed. Dead mat-
ter seems only employed in the creation as
necessary to animal life. Animalcules are
found in every part of nature. The small-
est insect as the flea, is covered with count-
less myriads of them, each as perfect an
animal in respect to all its organs of circula-
tion, respiration, digestion and locomotion
as man, or any of the larger animals.—
Many of these are the unseen causes of the
changes which are going on around us.—
The disease by which the potato crop has
been so much devastated during the last
few years, is said to be occasioned by the
development of a minute microscopic fun-
gus in the tubers of the vegetation.

In the Antarctic regions, Sir James Ross
collected upwards of seventy different spe-
cies of animalcules in fragments of ice.—
They are to be found in the blood of the
frog and the porpoise, and that of many
other animals, in the gills of fish and the
stomach of mammalia, in the brain, mus-
cles, heart and eyes of man, as well as up-
on his teeth and skin. The luminous ap-
pearance of the sea, so often admired, is
occasioned by multitudes of infusoria,—a
species of animalcule so called from their
being viewed only in solutions of substance
on which they dwell. The polishing slate
of Bilin, in Prussia, which consists of a
series of strata fourteen feet thick, is en-
tirely composed of the flinty remains of in-
fusoria. It is calculated that a cubic inch
of the stone contains forty-one thousand
millions of distinct organisms. Chalk rocks
formed near the sea, are the production of
coral animalcules, possessing calcareous
shells, of which more than ten millions are
contained in a pound of chalk. Flint and
chalk are thus composed of the shells of
minute insects, invisible to the naked eye.
The substance called "mountain meal," in
Swedish Lapland, and some other coun-
tries, is formed in this manner. In that
country, and also in China, this substance
is said, in seasons of famine, to be made
into bread and cakes, and eaten by the
poor. Such are a very few of the wonders
of the human eye, which the microscope
has disclosed, and which, as has been known
to us facts which previously it might justly
be said, were beyond the wildest dreams
of the philosopher.

THE INVISIBLE FOX.—We verily believe
the best jokes in the world have occurred
in our Colleges, and the one we are about
to narrate is as true as it is amusing. It
transpired in the 'Old North State.'

One of the Professors of — College
was in the habit of exercising a surveillance
over the students after nightfall, which
was by no means agreeable to them. He
was accustomed to steal cautiously along
the corridors of the College, and wherever
there appeared to be anything going on
not prescribed in the 'Rules,' he did not
hesitate to peep through the key-hole, and
'take an observation.' Some of the students
resolved to cure him of this propensity, and
they hit upon the following expedient:—
In the course of their walks, they had fre-
quently seen, at a neighboring farm, a
large black ram, which was perfectly tame,
and which had been taught to butt any one,
who appeared to challenge him by stoop-
ing or bowing his head. They managed,
one night, to entice the ram to the College,
where they secured him in an empty and
darkened room, and fed him the next day.
At night, just before the usual time for the
Professor's espionage, they turned the ram
out into the hall, having first shed him with
pieces of blanket. He was perfectly black,
and of course, invisible in a dark corridor.
His step also, was noiseless, as he perambu-
lated, at pleasure, the wide hall. Presently,
the Professor came stealing up stairs, and, on
tip-toe, proceeded towards a room, whence
issued rather unusual sounds. As he stoop-
ed to apply his optic to the key-hole of
the door, the ram, taking it as a challenge,
gave him a playful butt, and tumbled him
heels over head. Picking himself up as
well as he could, in his astonishment, he
was assailed in the rear, and once more
prostrated. This amusing illustration of
the ups and downs of life continued some
minutes, until both parties made an un-
premeditated descent of the stairs. The
alarmed Professor was not sufficiently hurt
by his fall to disable him from flight, and
he made tracks for his dwelling with Gilpin
speed. The liberated animal fled, also,
towards his home.

The next morning the worthy Profes-
sor was seen, at a very early hour, exami-
ning the floor of the hall very closely for
some tracks, which might unfold to him
the character of his nocturnal foe! He
sought in vain, however—and for days the
mystery rather preyed on his spirit.

After the graduating of the next class,
he enquired of one of baccalaureates if he
had not a hand in the adventures of that
night, and begged him, if it were so, to ex-
plain to him the mystery. When the ex-
planation was given the Professor was con-
vulsed with laughter, and said that, had
he discovered the joke at the time, he
should have pardoned its author for the
matchless fun of the thing.

AN AMATEUR PRACTITIONER.—A person
not of the medical profession, but who
prided himself on his knowledge of phys-
ic, attempted on one occasion in the court
of king's bench, to convince Lord Ellenbough
of his importance, said "My Lord, I some-
times employ myself as a doctor." "Very
likely, sir," said his lordship dryly, "but is
anybody else fool enough to employ you in
that capacity?"

FEMALE EQUESTRIANS.—The custom of
females sitting sideways upon their horses
when riding is not universal though gen-
erally adopted by most civilized nations.—
In Wales, in the remote provinces of
France, in Spain, and other countries, the
women ride like the men.

The custom of riding sideways was in-
troduced into England by Anne of Luxem-
burg, consort to Richard II., whose ex-
ample soon caused it to be adopted as the
most becoming mode of riding for wo-
men.

TOO MUCH OF A HURRY.—A lady, leav-
ing New York a day or two ago, just as
they were raising the plank of the steam-
boat, cried out to her husband, "Goodness!
George, I must go back to the Astor House
—I've left my teeth in the wash-bowl!"

TO GAIN AFFECTION.—Some people are
apt to complain of a lack of social popu-
larity, and to mourn or to grow dissatisfied
over it, that they are not beloved by those
around them, as others are. But complaint
of this sort is a folly, when the remedy for
the evil is a matter completely within our
own power, if we choose to take the trou-
ble to reform ourselves. If you desire to
be beloved, and to gain the affection of
people, it is necessary to begin by proving
that you have love and affection for them.
How prove it? do you ask. Why, not by
words, but by deeds. Let it be manifest
that they rather than yourself are upper-
most in your thoughts, and that you prefer
their comfort and happiness to your own
indulgence and gratification. The habit,
for instance, of speaking kindly whenever
fitting opportunity, occurs to all who are
brought in contact with yourself, however
lowly may be their condition, always se-
cures good will; and if you never neglect
the occasion, though it be but a trifle in
itself, of showing that you are thoughtful
for others, be assured of it that the atten-
tion is thoroughly appreciated. Cultivate
your benevolence—that's the secret; and
genuine benevolence is capable of cultiva-
tion—not only as regards those who are
laboring under direct and manifest suffer-
ing and distress—we are all willing to aid
them; but also in the minor morals of our
intercourse with each other. Come—smooth
that rugged brow,—for although you may
be vexed and perplexed, you should know
by this time that you have no right to
annoy any one else by an unpleasant
aspect—no, not even your own family.—
And if morose and discontented, you must
learn not to make an exhibition of it.—
These things form a large part of benevo-
lence; and what is called politeness is no-
thing more after all than an imitation of
benevolence, which places others first—
ourselves last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer CAMBRIA, Capt. Shannon, with dates from Paris to the evening of the 31st ult., and with London and Liverpool papers of Saturday, 2d inst., arrived at Halifax at a little before noon on Wednesday. The C. brought 69 passengers, 13 of whom stopped at Halifax. Her news is seven days later.

COMMERCIAL.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts which still continue to be received from the continent, a better feeling has been manifested in all departments of business since the departure of the last steamer, though no marked improvement can be noticed as having taken place.

IRELAND.—Government had given no intimation of its intentions respecting the final disposal of the state prisoners under sentence of death for high treason.

Lord Clarendon had not returned to Dublin up to the departure of the Cambria.

As an evidence of the extreme destitution and misery which exists in Ireland, it is stated that a shipwrecked human body having been cast ashore, the corpse was actually consumed by the starving inhabitants in the vicinity. The fact is beyond dispute that at no previous time have sickness, intense misery and starvation been more general than now. The cholera has broken out in Dublin, and still continues its ravages in many parts of the country.

FRANCE.—The dissolution of the French National Assembly took place on the 26th, and passed over without tumult. The new Legislative Assembly met for the transaction of business on the 28th, and on the 30th was the scene of one of the most violent debates that ever occurred in any deliberative body.

The French expeditionary forces are still encamped outside of Rome. M. Lesseps, the envoy, having totally failed thus far to persuade the Romans to admit the French either as friends or as enemies. The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the troops, who openly avow their sympathy for the Roman Republic.

Whilst negotiations are going forward at Rome, Gen. Oudinot's position, with malaria threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse if called upon to enter the city by storm. The Neapolitans having been beaten have withdrawn within their own territories, and with Austria seem inclined to let the French have the ground all to themselves.

A motion on the last day of the late Assembly for a general amnesty was lost by five in a house of 567. The last act of the Assembly was to pass a vote of thanks to the Army and to the National Guard, which concludes by proclaiming that citizen soldiers have deservedly rejected the propositions of M. Lesseps, had given authority to the triumvirate to treat again, and that the triumvirate proposed to the French plenipotentiary the following conditions:—

First.—The people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrage.

Second.—The Austrians and Neapolitans and Spaniards shall immediately evacuate the territory of the Republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery under the pressure of foreign bands.

Third.—The French shall move to a distance from Rome. The Republic, always generous and fraternal, will grant them for garrison exempt from fever, where they shall meet a reception mutually due to each other by republican brethren. They shall remain their friends—no more protectors—for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself, without foreign interference.

Provisions at Rome were growing dear, for the French do not allow any to pass.

M. Lesseps had left the city for the camp of Gen. Oudinot, but was expected back immediately. It was also understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta with proposals to the Pope to return under very limited temporal rule, and with a total exclusion of the cardinals from all political power.

GERMANY.—There is very little intelligence from Germany. It would seem, however, that the western Prussian provinces have become somewhat more tranquilized. But in Baden and Bavaria and all that region the popular chiefs are said to be only passing to learn the result of the French election.

From Austria and Hungary little is positively known beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia, in concert with Austria, are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be making a progressive movement—large bodies of troops having retired to the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost certainty of success. By the latest news positive information has been received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of 5 or 600 men to the sword. In the south the Magyars are said to be in possession of Fiume, the only seaport of Hungary which, if true, will give a vast impulse to their cause. The meeting of the emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw lasted but one day; nothing has transpired as to the objects of the interview.

The war between the Danes and Prussians continues without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the paltry matter in dispute. The town of Fredericia has been reduced by a bombardment, and the Russian troops are advancing to Arrhaus. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports. A division of the Russian fleet have appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

BY THE MAIL.

THE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—The telegraphic accounts of the fire at St. Louis have been greatly exaggerated. The St. Louis Republican, of June 1st, says:—

Many of our citizens have suffered heavy losses, but it is idle to say that they have been reduced from opulence to beggary, or that the suffering among the poorer classes is heart rending. Of the three millions of property destroyed, it is computed that two millions were insured, and apart from this, many goods and valuables were saved. The actual loss to the sufferers will not be more than a million of dollars, and much of this falls upon those who are able to bear it. Two weeks have passed since the calamity occurred, and those who were unhoused have already found comfortable places, and men of business, mechanics and tradespeople are making plans to retrieve their disasters. Never have we seen a community who seemed to care less for their losses, or who felt so little anxiety about their ability to sustain themselves, in despite of this misfortune. So far as the real estate is concerned, there is good reason to believe that the disaster may be turned to advantage in the security of the buildings with which they will be constructed, and the enlarged streets and alleys running through the main part of the burnt district. When we add that contracts are daily made for the immediate erection of splendid stores, and that almost every owner of real estate is able to build, it may very readily be supposed that in less than twelve months scarcely a vestige of the ruins will be visible.

We may add that no where is any gloom or despondency—no where is any doubt about the ability of our people to survive the shock of this most untoward event; but confidence, self-reliance, industry and energy are everywhere to be found, exercising a most wholesome influence upon the sufferers, as well as the entire community. It is preposterous, then, and injurious to the city, to send forth improbable and exaggerated statements of the ruinous effects of this calamity. We have already recovered from the first stunning blow, and henceforth enterprise and industry will be successfully exerted in retrieving our losses and adding to the wealth of our city.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT LYNN.—On Thursday evening a rather bold looking fellow was observed prying round the stores in the Exchange building, in Lynn, but nothing was thought of it at the time.

At 124 P. M., however, Mr. Miller, who is a young man, clerk for Mr. Pieverer, jeweller, No. 3, and who sleeps in the store, was awakened by the noise of some one trying to remove one of the panes of glass at the back window. He immediately caught up a hatchet lying near, and threw

pane, attempted to enter. Mr. Miller awakened a young man who was passing the night with him, (Mr. P. being in New York,) and then began searching for arms to defend themselves with. The robber, hearing so many footsteps, thought it advisable to make a retreat without effecting his purpose, and left the premises; but the young men were not content to let him off so easily, and as the man left the rear of the building, they went out of the front door and gave chase and drove him into Mr. Alexander's yard, where luckily there were four men preparing to leave for Boston, who caught the robber and delivered him into the hands of a constable.

Yesterday morning he was examined by Justice Newhall, who committed him for trial at the October term. He gave his name as Moses Pettingall, of Boston. His accomplice, however, made his escape in a wagon.

Boston Traveller.

A CASE OF BIGAMY.—Ruel Lawrence, of Ashburnham, Mass., is the possessor of two wives, under the following circumstances. He is about 45 years of age, was married more than twenty years ago, and has five children. Last year he left his wife and children in Ashburnham, and found employment in the state of Maine. A short time since he returned to Ashburnham, and he had not been there long before a woman claiming to be his wife also made her appearance in the town, and was somewhat surprised to find that her reputed husband had another partner for life, whose claims took precedence of hers. The enormity of the offence is not mitigated by the fact that the legal wife is sick with consumption and cannot recover. Lawrence has left Ashburnham, but the friends of his family, who are very respectable people mean to bring him to punishment.

Some 1500 to 2000 people were told visited the sunken land at Stroudwater on Sunday last. The owner of the pasture through which people pass to reach the spot, has assessed a tax of 12 1/2 cents on each vehicle, that enters his premises. It is said that 700 vehicles were there during last Sabbath. At this rate a snug little sum will be realized out of the speculation.—Portland Advertiser.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Two sailors were in town, yesterday, each with bags of California gold, samples of the results of two month's labor at the diggings. One of them has 26 pounds. They left California about six months since, and arrived at Warren, R. I., by a whaleship. Only about 4,000 people were then at the mines, and they report that anybody could realize nearly two hundred dollars a day, for "there was a plenty of it there." \$17 to \$17 80 per ounce, seems to be the value of it now here, for manufacturing purposes. It has been sold as low as 17 dollars.

Boston Journal

Fifteen hundred uncalled for letters remain in the post office at Independence, Mo., the persons to whom they were addressed being on their way to California.

DEATH OF GENERAL GAINES.—An Official Telegraphic Despatch was yesterday received at the War Department, communicating the sad intelligence of the death of Brevet Major General EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES, of the United States Army. He died on the 6th inst. in the city of New Orleans, (said to be of cholera,) whilst in command of the Western Division of the United States.

We have not time to-day to prepare an extended notice of the departed General, but will mention two facts respecting him which we now happen to remember. He was, according to military grade, the second officer in rank in the army, Major General Scott having for a long time been the senior General in the service. The particular exploit that gave Gen. GAINES his distinguished reputation was his conduct at Fort Erie in 1813, which he defended with great ability from the night attack of a powerful British force, under command of Gen. Drummond—the loss of the British amounting to 962, while that of the Americans was only 84. In regard to age, Gen. GAINES was the Senior Officer of the American Army, having entered the service as Ensign in January, 1799; and he has left behind him a name which will adorn the annals of our country.

Nat. Intl.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS. At an examination into the origin of the recent great fire at St. Louis, held before Recorder Hyde, the following statement was elicited.

The watchman on board the steamer White Cloud, states in substance, that on the night of the fire as he was going on board his boat he met an Irishman very raggedly dressed coming off, whom he stopped and inquired his business. The Irishman stated that he went on board to look for a friend. Deeming the answer satisfactory he was suffered to pass. He then went on the boat to see if all was right, and after going the rounds took a seat on the fore-castle, where he remained about half an hour, when he discovered a smoke issuing from the ladies' cabin, believed to be from the identical room that was fired the trip previous. After this, and whilst the flames were raging, Charles Blount, the watchman of the Eudora, came to him and told him that he knew that she was to be burned three days before, and expressed the wish that he had the money paid for setting fire to her. The day following, the witness again met Blount on the levee, who repeated what he said the evening previous, further remarking that he knew the person who set her on fire. On the 19th, Blount shipped on board the steamer Marshal Ney for New Orleans in the capacity of carpenter. The testimony of the other witness was substantially the same as that of the watchman relative to the interview on the levee.

It is not known positively whether any

CONTEMPTIBLE.—Some one who seems to take to rascality as naturally as young ducks to water, attempted to play off a repetition of Theodore Hook's practical joke, in this city yesterday. It being understood that Prof. Rodgers was to enter the matrimonial state, at the residence of one of our citizens, about 300 notes were sent out, with forged names, containing invitations to the wedding—several ministers were notified that their services would be required—physicians were called—lawyers to draw wills, and perform other legal duties—butchers, grocers, oystermen, coalmen and others received orders in their several lines, which in some cases were filled, and sent to the place designated. The joke was attempted to be played upon the Professor, but in fact fell upon those who were deceived by the forged signatures.

Buffalo Commercial.

SENTENCE OF A HIGHWAYMAN.—In the Municipal Court, Joseph Marks who, with two others unknown, inveigled a drunken sailor named Oliver Hooper into a dark part of Blackstone street, where the three fell upon him and robbed him, was sentenced to eight years at hard labor in the state prison. Marks was caught by the prostrate sailor clinging to him by the hair of the head. The other two escaped upon the approach of the watch.—Boston Jour.

A CURIOSITY.—We had the pleasure of seeing a few days since, the identical mail bag which was used between Hartford, Middletown and New Haven, in 1775. It is the shape and size of a large pocket, about 12 inches long and 6 broad, and would hold, we should think, from fifty to one hundred letters. What a contrast with the mail bags of the present day! We learn that the bag has been presented to the Historical Society, by a gentleman who had it from the widow of Mr. Hobbie, who was at that time postmaster in Middletown.

Hartford Courant.

THE WHITEHALL GOLD MINING COMPANY, near Fredericksburg, in Virginia, have met and declared a dividend on their first six months' operations. They have, in less than six months, made enough to pay for their extensive buildings and machinery, and to divide 10 per cent. on their capital stock of \$150,000; to reserve a fund of \$10,000 more; and besides, to distribute specimens of gold ore among the company valued at \$3000.

This is, perhaps, the most successful exhibit ever made by a gold mining company at its very outset. Major John F. Heiss and Captain Stockton are the chief owners of this stock.—Richmond Eng. 9th.

We understand that Mr. M. Ihm, grocer, at the corner of Poydras and Circus streets, supplies his customers in the submerged district every morning, at their own houses. He gets into a canoe, takes his "sundries" in along with him, and paddles his craft from house to house, leaving a paper of tea here some soap and candles there—a mackerel at one place, and some Goshen butter at another.—N. O. Delta.

AN ELECTRIC WATCHMAN.—A Mr. Petrie of London has formed an ingenious contrivance for protecting premises by the aid of electric shocks. It has been practically tested, and is about to be applied to an extensive factory at Westham. The battery will be a very powerful one, and will effect the double object of ringing a large alarm bell, and prostrating all who may attempt to enter the premises.

What will not science effect next?—First it abolishes our stage coach drivers, or converts them into conductors and brakemen; and now it threatens to supersede the 'most quiet and ancient' order of watchmen by making electric batteries do their business much more vigilantly and effectually.

Think of it! The midnight incendiary or burglar draws near your dwelling, intent on mischief. One hand is fumbling at the lock, while the other grasps the pistol or the knife that is to repel any unexpected resistance. All seems silent and secure. The family are evidently buried in slumber. Not a mouse is stirring. He pushes on to commence operations. With his burglar instrument he soon opens the door or the window. He listens. All's quiet. He lights a candle. Not an object to arouse his suspicions is to be seen. There is the china closet, where the silver is kept. He will try his luck there first. He enters the house; when, presto! at the first step an invisible, blind force of nature strikes him down, stunned and senseless, and with the same shock, rings an alarm bell, which arouses the whole neighborhood. Before he can recover, he is seized and pinioned, with the evidences of his guilt upon him.

The electric watchman has done the business; a watchman that never sleeps at its post, and one that pistols and bowie knives cannot dismay—a "most quiet and ancient watchman," and yet one that may be trusted.—Boston Transcript.

COTTON FACTORY AT RIO JANEIRO.—Yankee Girl.—We have a letter from a gentleman at Rio Janeiro, giving an account of a visit to a cotton factory in that place. It is five miles from the city, at the base of the highest peak in Brazil. It is built of stone, clay, mortar, wood and bamboo, whitewashed inside and out, and driven by steam. Around it grow in wild luxuriance oranges, lemons, figs, olives, plantains, bananas, cocoa nuts, palm trees, and a thousand other tropical fruits, trees and flowers. The proprietor of the establishment is an Englishman, who went out two years ago from Canton in this state, taking with him six English and American girls, from that vicinity. Four of these girls have married since they reached the country, and the other two are about to take husbands. The letter says the interior of the mill resembles the sweat-pit of a tannery more than anything else. There were six girls in the weave-room—three Yankees, one English and two Brazilians. The writer adds, that his entrance in duck

assembled girls, but when they found that he was a Yankee, they were sociable. "The prettiest girl of the whole smiled very coquettishly, as much as to say—'You didn't expect to see such a pretty girl as I here—did you, now?' "She told me to advise all Lowell girls, who want to get married, to come to Rio, but I advise all such to go to California."—Lowell Jour.

THE TROUBLE IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The southern wing took possession of the Methodist Church at Alexandria, and held it until the 8th inst., when the northern side broke in by a back window, and held the building. Some excitement ensued, when a trustee of the church proposed as a compromise that it be locked up, and the keys given to the Sheriff of the county, until the question of the property is decided by law. On Sunday, the northern branch had services at "Liberty Hall," under Mr. Busey, the minister of the charge, while the southern branch held forth at Lyceum Hall.

BISHOP DOANE publishes a statement of the manner in which he has become so deeply involved in debt, and attributes it entirely to his efforts to establish and sustain schools and a college to advance "Church Principles" in the Diocese. He says he has made an assignment of all his property of every kind, for the benefit of his creditors, and only desires the time and opportunity to meet and pay the whole amount of his indebtedness in principal and interest—his private income being more than sufficient for his private expenditure.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Dates from St. Domingo to June 1st have been received. The city was much excited concerning the President sacrificing the country to the Haytiens, he and the generals having deserted many strong posts. The Haytiens made for the city, but Santa Anna drove them back, and on his returning to the city was refused entrance by Jimenes, who had made several arrests of men and women, and had attempted to arrest Mr. Elliot, the American Consul. After some parley, Santa Anna determined to lay siege and take the town, ordering its surrender. On being refused, he was preparing to commence operations. The foreign consuls had gone on board vessels of war, with the women and children.

BAGGING FACTORY DESTROYED.—The extensive Bagging Factory of T. S. Forman & Co., on Main street, Louisville, was burnt, 5th inst. Loss estimated at \$45,000. Insured \$20,000. The factory was known as the "Louisville Manufacturing Company," and they regularly employed from 100 to 150 hands, with twenty looms constantly at work, and which turned out 150 pieces of bagging per week.

The city of San Francisco is likely to be built in Trenton, New Jersey. Fifteen houses, to form a street in the new city on the Pacific, were shipped last week for their destination.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—In the afternoon of Thursday last Wm. E. McMaster, one of a fishing party, was upset in a small boat on the Owasco lake, about a mile north of Throopsville, and rescued in the following manner. He was aloft in a small skiff below the dam, whose sheet of some 8 feet fall and one and a half feet in thickness produced sufficient back current to draw the boat under the falling stream, sinking it instantly.

Mr. M. leaped from the boat and struggled for some time to swim away, but was at length exhausted and drawn under the foaming cataract. His perilous situation was witnessed from the shore by his brother, Chas. H. McMaster, who, reckless of all danger, plunged in and reached the spot where he had disappeared just at the instant his arms appeared above the foam. He grappled him with an effort to bear him away, but the resistance overcame him, and they both went down together.

While under they separated, and when they again appeared the boots of the drowning brother were seized (while yet his head was under the falling sheet,) and again they disappeared amid the foam. But he was seized on his fourth appearance and conveyed ashore by the brother who went to his rescue, without whose assistance he must in all probability have perished. He was under water a minute and a half, during which the skin was bruised off his body in five places by the fury of the waves dashing him to the bottom; yet he did not strangle, and was conscious of his situation the whole time—yet unconscious in what direction to escape.—Auburn Ad.

KILLING TIME.—We have just remarked a man on the other side of Broadway, walking up pensively and alone, to whom the sudden acquisition of wealth has given the power and the inclination to 'give up business,' and to 'do nothing' for the rest of his life. Ah! whether it be 'the ton' or not, it is evidently the hardest work in the world to do nothing. We know of at least a baker's dozen of persons, in our own range of acquaintance, who are trying to 'kill time.' How they will pray one day for the life of the time they would now kill! Do you remember Charles Lamb's description on being emancipated from his daily labor at the India House? 'It was like passing from life to eternity. I wandered about, thinking I was happy, but feeling I was not. When all is holiday there is no holiday.' Think of this thou men of sudden wealth; and if it shall so chance that thou hast been a tallow chandler in thy day of usefulness, make a clause in the bill of sale that shall reserve to thee the right of still assisting at the 'factory' on melting days!—Knickerbocker.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Chicago, formerly of this city, and well known here, dated June 8th, 1849:—

"The cholera is among us, as you doubtless have perceived. The cases, however, are cured by the timely use of the proper medicine. Since the use of the Sulphur and Charcoal Pill, the fear of it has lessened very much. I have every reason to believe the pills to be efficacious. One of the laborers on our wharf, was attacked violently last week with vomiting and diarrhea, accompanied with spasms; he took two of the pills, and in half an hour he was entirely relieved. Another of our men this week (on Tuesday) was taken in the same manner, about eleven o'clock; he took two of them and went home; at noon I sent to look after him, found him in a profuse perspiration, and to-day he is at work again. Another, taken the same day with the last mentioned, is at work again—he remained in the office with me—in half an hour he was wet with sweat and of course relieved. These have come under my own observation. I know there is no humbug."

New York Post.

TREACHERY MADE USEFUL.—A new act of treachery has been discovered at Venice by the confession of one of the conspirators. It was intended to set fire to the arsenal, and while the troops in the fort of Malghera should be occupied in extinguishing the fire, the Austrians were to assault the fortress. General Pepe had turned his information to good account. A few minutes before the hour fixed for the fire, he caused all the traitors to be arrested, and collected a heap of wood and straw near the arsenal to which he set fire. At the sight of the signal agreed on, the Austrians, completely deceived, mounted to the assault, but they were met by a shower of bombs and bullets, which forced them to retreat with considerable loss. The besieged, taking advantage of the enemy's confusion, made a sortie, captured 800 Austrians, and spiked the greater number of the Austrians cannon.—English paper.

LIABILITY OF NEWSPAPER AGENTS.—Thomas R. Callender, a Newspaper Agent in Philadelphia, has been convicted of libel in selling a copy of the New York Police Gazette, which contained a libellous article on the Rev. Mr. Gibon, of that city.—He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and costs, and give bail to keep the peace for one year. Two or three periodical dealers were served the same way. Judge Kelly intimated that hereafter persons convicted of retailing libellous New York papers would not get off so easily, and that imprisonment would form the principal punishment in their sentences.

ABSCONDING SLAVES.—Quite a number of slaves have lately fled from Loudoun county, Va., and when some of them were arrested they produced well executed free papers, which proved to be forged. Eight male slaves got off also from Hampshire county, Va., and were not retaken.

Edward Meyers has eloped from New York with Mrs. Sarah Hart, his sister-in-law, her child, \$50 and the clothing of her husband, and a lot of gold pens. The parties are English, and Meyers had just persuaded his wife to return to England.

A LOCAL ROMANCE.—A lad, seventeen years of age, son of a respectable baker on Market street, was missing after the fire, and it was feared he was one of the victims of the explosion. Next day the parents were informed that there was a mutilated body at the hospital answering to the description of the boy, so far as any marks could be designated. The parents hastened to examine the mutilated remains, and became convinced of the identity of the body, principally from the fact that a certain finger of their son had been amputated, and the right hand of the body in question corresponded precisely in this particular. The body was interred, and the parents mourned their boy as dead.

Yesterday the lost boy made his appearance at home, jolly and well. At the alarm raised by the cry of "powder!" he had hastened away from the scene of the intended explosion, and unfortunately had become involved in a crowd of thieves, who were pursued by a strong party of police, and captured; the baker's boy being among the rogues at the moment, was hurried to prison with the crowd, and it was not until yesterday he was recognized by a friend, who immediately obtained his release, and the mourning family were made happy by his restoration.

St. Louis Reville, May 28th.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A German woman, calling her surname Helm, one day last week called, with a child in her arms, at the residence of Mrs. Van Polanen, a well known German lady, of this city, and solicited money to aid in getting to her native country. Her story was an artful and plausible one. She, with her husband and children, had been living some miles from town, with a farmer named Bennett. Some six weeks ago her husband was taken sick and died, leaving her with several small children without the means of support. By the advice of friends she had concluded to return home, where she had property. The amount wanted to pay her passage was fifty dollars,—forty-seven of which had been contributed by persons who had interested themselves in her behalf—among whom was Capt. J. Brooks, who, she said, gave her five dollars and directed her to call upon Mrs. V. P. for the three that were wanting to make up the fifty dollars.

Her passage had been engaged in the ship Charleston, which was to sail for Bremen on Sunday. Mrs. V. P.'s sympathies were aroused by her statements, and she gave the three dollars, together with a large bundle of clothing, and a lot of provision for her other children. The day being stormy, Mrs. V. P. sent for a horse and carriage, and ordered the driver to take her where she resided. Following her directions, he took her to a house, occupied by several Irish families, on the north west side of Golden Hill. Soon after, some developments were made which led to suspicion that all was not right, and upon inquiry, it was found the woman was a vile fabrication. Mrs. V. P. entertains suspicion that the visit and story of the woman were contrived by others, who owe her a spite, and conspired thus to swindle her out of her money. If it should so prove they have rendered themselves amenable to the law.—Bridgeport Farmer.

HOMICIDE IN THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.—A convict named Cox, who had been in prison two or three years, appeared sick and very desponding. The keeper after trying various remedies, acceded to a request of Cox to have some person stay with him. Accordingly a very trustworthy industrious and orderly prisoner named Sherman was put into the cell with Cox. Sherman slept with him on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, during which time Cox was delighted with the arrangement and so expressed himself to the keeper. Yesterday morning, as Sherman was lying asleep with his face toward Cox, the latter drew a sharp knife suddenly across the back part of Sherman's neck, cutting the muscles, several small veins and the internal jugular vein.

Mr. Aiken, one of the keepers, on his round, went to the cell about sunrise. Sherman attempted to reach the door and fell, crying "Oh! Mr. Aiken." Cox was in a corner of the cell. Sherman being unable to walk, a mattress was procured and he was conveyed to another cell. Dr. Coleman was sent for, who sewed up the wound. He continued to sink under the effects of the injury and died about half past ten o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Gaddis went in to Cox's cell after Sherman had been removed, and said to him, "You wretched man, what have you done?" Cox was completely naked, and was wiping the blood off his arm, and said to Mr. Gaddis, "Oh, Mr. Gaddis, all this blood will be on you at the day of judgement—this man was to kill me this morning—I know it."—Cox used to share the keepers, until some of his singular freaks arrested their attention, and induced a belief of his insanity—a belief which unfortunately seems to have been but too well founded. The murdered man's time would expire next Saturday.

MONASTERIES IN THE UNITED STATES. A correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer says that the Trappist monks, who arrived recently in this country, for the purpose of establishing a couple of monasteries, have the locations of their institutions selected. One of them is to be near Toronto, U. C., for the endowment of which a donation of about 450 acres of land has been made. The other to be near Dubuque, Iowa, for which a donation of about the same number of acres has been made, of the best land in the State, containing valuable water privileges and minerals.—Both these monasteries are to be under the control of the 'Lord Abbot' of Mount Milery, Ireland.

THE SHIP LEXINGTON arrived at New York on Monday last. She had on board 1218 pounds of grain gold, having landed 458 pounds at Valparaiso. Among her passengers was Lieut. Samuel F. Hazard.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORN., JUNE 16, 1849.

THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT commenced its June term in this town yesterday morning. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Judge Woodbury delivered an excellent charge to the Grand Jury in which he pointed out the necessity of a strict enforcement of the laws, &c.

THE YEARLY MEETINGS of the Society of Friends for New England, which commenced in this place on Saturday morning by a select meeting and on the following day by a public meeting, and continued by adjournment from day to day, was brought to a close yesterday noon.

The meetings have been large, which may be attributed to the increased facility of travelling by railroads and steamboats, which they now enjoy.

DISMISSAL.—We understand that under a law passed at the last session of Congress 32 Officers comprising 8 Captains, 8 first and 8 second Lieutenants of the Revenue Cutters, have received their dismissal from the U. S. Service.

DISCONTINUED.—We are informed that an order was received at the Custom House from Washington, yesterday morning, directing the Collector to discontinue the use of the Revenue Cutter for this District.—The officers it is understood will be transferred to other stations.

WE are glad to learn that the long neglected spot in the vicinity of this town, known as the *Malbone Garden Farm*, is about to undergo a renovation. It is said J. Prestcott Hall, Esq., of New York, the present owner, is about to erect on the old site, an elegant Mansion for a Summer residence. In 1742 this place belonged to Col. Godfrey Malbone, a wealthy merchant of Newport, who erected a Mansion, which we have been told was considered at the time as the finest in New England; connected with it was a garden of several acres, with fish ponds, &c.; fruit trees, shrubs and flowers, which were imported from Europe for the occasion. It was in June 1766 accidentally burnt down while making preparations for a dinner party. It was never rebuilt and its ruins have remained to this day.

COMIC OPERATIONS.—An advertisement is invited to the advertisement of Mr. O. E. Dodge. The *Boston Bee* says "He is the Prince of comic singers, for he convulses everybody and their wives with his rich humor and drollery." Go and see.

WE understand that the Ladies' Bible Class connected with the Spring Street Church in this town, as a mark of their approbation of his services, have presented to the Rev. John L. Dudley, an elegant silver Vase.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held in this town, on Sunday last, upon the body of Mr. George Cummings, aged about 70 years, who was found dead in his bed.—Verdict of the Jury "that the deceased came to his death by a stroke of apoplexy."

WM. H. DOUGLAS, Esq., has been appointed U. S. Deputy Marshal for the Rhode Island District.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The corner stone of the new church, in this town, was laid on Thursday morning last, in due form, and with all the imposing ceremony, by the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, in the absence of Bishop Tyler, of this Diocese, who was detained at home by sickness. The address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Boston, who spoke on an hour's notice, after it was ascertained that the Rev. Mr. McElroy could not speak; it was an eloquent address, and was listened to with the most profound attention, by an immense audience. The best possible order prevailed, and not an accident occurred to mar the sacredness of the occasion.

Daily News.

CHOLERA.—There has been two cases of Cholera in Providence.

The reports from the South and West do not change the accounts given before of the results of the disease. No alarming mortality exists anywhere, though some disastrous cases are reported among the poor immigrants on the western waters, which have extended to places along shore. At New York, Wednesday, forty-four cases and only fourteen deaths were reported.

The Cortland Whig gives an account of a singular epidemic disease prevailing in Cortland Co. It is inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow,—attacks are sudden, and a large proportion fatal, generally in two or three days. The disease is said to manifest itself by very severe pains in the back, neck and head, attended with great soreness of the surface of various parts of the body, sometimes the whole of it, and in some stages of the disease, with very distressing spasms.

Two girls who went a shopping in Broadway, New York, told their father a clerk of a store insulted them, and upon complaint of the father the clerk was discharged.—He denies the charge, and has sued the complainant for damages, and a curious trial is expected.

LAUNCH.—A superior and heavily timbered schooner of 95 tons burthen, was launched from the Ship Yard, of Silas H. Cottrell, Esq., on Monday last. She is intended as a Southern trader, and is owned by Mr. Cottrell. No name has yet been fixed upon.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.—Miss Dinwiddie, whose well known reputation as a Daguerrian Artist, and who stands as high as any of her profession, has recently taken rooms at No. 3 Broad street, (Winslow's Building.) Miss D. has some of the most beautiful specimens that have met our eye; they are taken in her own peculiar style, and are as creditable to her ingenuity as to her taste.—We recommend her to any of our friends as a competent workman, and one whose charges will not go above a just compensation.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July, (the first number of a new volume) has been in our office for some days. The proprietor of this periodical is most lavish in his efforts to make it the best, and is reaping his reward, for go where you will, you are sure to see or hear of Godey's fashionable Magazine.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE is also on hand, admirably printed and beautifully illustrated; and as its contents we need say nothing more than that they are from the best writers of the day, and are entirely original.

TILLEY'S NEWS DEPT.—The attention of the reader is requested to the advertisement of *Tilley's News Dept.*, which may be found in another column. Mr. T. is abundantly supplied with all the popular literature of the day, and is fully prepared to meet every requisition in that line.

"My Lord of Bly, when I was last in Holborn, I saw good strawberries in your garden there; I do beseech you send for some of them." Richard III.

STRAWBERRIES.—We have received from the *Park Saloon*, some baskets of ripe and luscious berries. Our friend Young has our thanks for his seasonable present, and our best wishes for the success of his establishment.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Steamer *Crescent City* arrived yesterday in six days from Chagres, bringing 126 passengers, among whom are Lieut. Gov. Mason and Capt. Forbes. Dates from San Francisco to May 1 confirm the previous statements. Steamers *Panama*, and *Oregon* had gone to San Francisco, taking all the passengers in waiting at *Panama*. Steamer *California* sailed from San Francisco on the 1st, and arrived at *Panama* May 22d. She brings most cheering news from the Gold regions besides one million of dollars in California gold; part of which belongs to 50 miners, who returned in her.

The *Crescent City* brings nearly one million dollars worth of gold dust. James Sinclair, of New York, who was returning with a fortune, died on board of diarrhoea. Nothing further had been done in relation to a provisional government for California. The *Crescent City* will sail for New York on Saturday.

TWO HUNDRED SAFES IN THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.—The Missouri Republican says, as an evidence of the frightful ravages of the late conflagration among mercantile houses and business men, it is estimated that nearly two hundred iron safes and vaults were subjected to the flames, many of which proved worthy of the trust reposed in them, but a still greater number were found incompetent to withstand the heat, and therefore proved valueless.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At Lowell, yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a wagon, in which was a man, took fright at the whistle of a locomotive, and suddenly leaped over the side of a bridge, which was at least four feet high, and with the wagon landed in the water below. The horse was killed by the fall. The driver of the wagon succeeded in jumping out before the horse took the fatal leap.—*Boston Traveller*.

The Louisville Democrat states that a duel was fought near Newport, Ky., between Singer, the Cincinnati schoolmaster, who was horsewhipped by a Mrs. Tuxford, and Smith the attorney, who completed the business by knocking him down. The duel was fought with pistols at eleven paces, and at the first fire Smith was shot through the thigh and Singer through the arm; whereat the assembled crowd gave three cheers and the belligerents left the ground.

A PRINTER IN LUCK.—The Boston Mail says, Richard Boylston, Esq., who has been editor and publisher of the *Amherst* (N. H.) "Farmer's Cabinet," for more than forty years, has been spending a few days in the city, receiving a legacy of \$40,000, left him by a relative. It could not have been left to a better printer or more worthy man.

THE OVERFLOW AND THE RIVER.—The wind changed yesterday from the northerly and westerly points, between which it had been blowing for several days, and chopped round to the southward. This drives up the water from the lake, and the consequence is, that the overflow is deepening and advancing into the city.

The water is now, (10 o'clock, P. M.) a full inch and a half higher than it has been since the inundation; and if the wind continues to blow as it does at present, it would not be surprising to find St. Charles and Royal streets the heads of navigation in forty-eight hours. The belief generally, but erroneously, prevails, that the river is falling, and that the volume of water passing through the crevasse is gradually diminishing. The river has been at a stand a full fortnight, and is now but fourteen inches lower than the highest mark of the season.—*N. O. Delta*, 6th.

Mrs. Murphy has made two or three attempts to commit suicide in New York, because her jealous husband has returned to Ireland. She jumped from a three story window and broke her legs, and afterwards tried to cut her throat.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVES.—The following notice has been published by order of the Sanitary Committee of the city of New York, under the sanction of the Medical Council:—

Be temperate in eating and drinking—Avoid raw vegetables and unripe fruit—Abstain from cold water when heated, and, above all, from Ardent Spirits; and if habit has rendered them indispensable, take much less than usual. Sleep and clothe warm. Do not sleep or sit in a draught of air. Avoid getting wet. Attend immediately to all disorders of the bowels. Take no medicine without advice.

OUTRAGE.—Henry Cisco, a colored man was brought before Justice Childs on Thursday, on a charge of assaulting on the previous evening a respectable young lady, evidently with intent to commit a rape. In the struggle she was somewhat bruised.—He was bound over to the Supreme Court to be held in September, and committed to jail. Cisco hails from New York. He was cook of the ship *Portsmouth*, arrived here on Tuesday.

ANOTHER.—An Irish woman was attacked the same evening, near the foot of Wood street and considerably bruised.—The ruffian, we understand, knocked her down and then stamped upon her.

Warren Star.

Meteorological Diary, for May, 1849.

MAY.	Thermom ^r				WIND	General Aspect of the Weather.	
	1	2	3	4			
1	38	54	44	SW	Fog	Clear	Clear
2	37	58	42	NE	Clear	Clear	Clear
3	38	58	45	NW SW	do	do	do
4	40	60	56	SW	do	Clear	Cloudy
5	50	48	42	NE	do	Cloudy	Rain
6	40	50	40	NE NE	do	do	do
7	36	54	44	NE SE	do	Cloudy	Rain
8	40	50	44	SE	do	Cloudy	Cloudy
9	40	58	46	NE	do	Clear	Clear
10	40	60	44	SE SW	do	Cloudy	Cloudy
11	38	56	44	SE	do	Clear	Clear
12	38	56	44	SE SW	do	Cloudy	Rain
13	40	56	44	SE	do	Cloudy	Rain
14	40	60	50	NW SW	do	Cloudy	Clear
15	42	60	50	NE NW	do	do	do
16	42	58	50	NW SE	do	Clear	Clear
17	42	62	52	SW	do	do	do
18	43	62	52	SE	do	do	do
19	44	66	50	NW SW	do	do	do
20	46	65	54	SW	do	do	do
21	48	66	50	SW	do	do	do
22	48	66	54	NE SW	do	Cloudy	Clear
23	50	68	58	SW	do	Cloudy	Clear
24	46	62	54	NE	do	do	do
25	44	50	46	NE	do	Clear	Clear
26	42	60	46	NE SW	do	Clear	Clear
27	46	60	50	SW	do	do	do
28	46	65	52	SE	do	Cloudy	Cloudy
29	50	62	54	NE SE	do	do	do
30	50	64	56	SE	do	do	do
31	50	60	55	NE	do	Cloudy	Thund'r Rain
Mean average of this Month.							48 95
Mean do of May last year.							58 24
Mean do of May 1842, the coldest May in 32 years.							49 91
Mean do of May 1828, the warmest May in 32 years.							57 48

It appears that the month of May has been about one degree colder than the coldest May on record.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, June 14.

At market during the week, 500 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 37 Cows & Calves, 1050 Sheep and 1300 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Extra \$7; First quality \$6 75 second \$6 50; third \$6.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$70, 78, \$85, \$92, \$110, and 115.

Cows & Calves.—\$19, \$23, \$25, \$29, \$35, \$41, and \$44.

Sheep.—\$1 92, 2 25, 2 75, and \$3 25.

Pigs.—several lots to peddle, 4c for sows, 5c for Barrows; a lot of small pigs at 7c. At retail from 5 to 6c for sows; small pigs 9 and 10c.

MARRIAGES.

In this town on the 3d, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, ABRAHAM C. RICE to LUCY M. SYLVESTER, of South Kingston.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Othman, Mr. JAMES H. MEAD to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Capt. William Heath, of this town.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Othman, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN to Miss JANE R. SHARP, both of this town.

In Tiverton, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Reed, SYLVESTER G. CARB, to Miss AMANDA C. third daughter of Mr. Joshua Stacey, of this town.

In Westerly 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Vail, Mr. FREDERICK L. ALLEN, of New London, to Miss WAIT HARRIS, daughter of Christopher Lippert of the former place.

In New York, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Samuel L. Southard, EDWARD KING, Esq., of this town, to Miss MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Daniel Le Roy, Esq., of New York.

In Grafton, Mass., 11th inst., WILLIAM FRENCH, Esq., of South Kingston, R. I., to Mrs. MELINDA K. NICHOLS.

DEATHS.

In this town, on the 8th, CLARA, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Young, in the 7th year of her age.

At New Shoreham, on Monday the 4th inst., JOHN DUNN, Esq., aged 73 years, and 6 months.

At Portsmouth, on Sunday, after a short illness, Mr. ISAAC MANCHESTER, son of Mr. William Manchester, aged about 28 years.

At Portsmouth, on the 10th, DEBORAH CHASE, aged 73 years, wife of Isaac Chase.

In Providence, 11th inst., Mr. PHILINA STUDSON, aged 56 years; 12th, Miss HANNAH HUTCHINSON, in the 50th year of her age; 13th, Miss SALLY BROWN, daughter of the late Dexter Brown, in the 79th year of her age; 13th, Mrs. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS YOUNG, in the 23d year of her age; 5th inst., Mrs. RIGDA MANCHESTER, aged 78 years, formerly of Little Compton.

In New York, on Friday, 8th, Mrs. PENE M. wife of Mr. Pardon White, formerly of this town, aged 64 years, and 2d daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Marsh.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY June 9.

Brig Frederick Pearl, Greelard, fm Calais for Dighton.

Sch'r Fellowship, Holden, fm Bangor for do.

Sloop Wm. Penn, Winslow, fm New Bedford.

SUNDAY June 10.

Brig Mountaineer, Hall, fm Pictou for Fall River.

MONDAY, June 11.

Ship Marthe, Gifford, with 1100 bbls of oil.

Sch'r Liberty, Osborne, fm Philadelphia.

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, fm New York for Providence.

Sch'r Ann B. Holmes, Brown, fm Fall River for Albany.

TUESDAY, June 12.

Brig Callender, Wines, fm Bristol; Mayflower, Cochran, fm Pictou for Fall River.

Sch'r Excel, fm Philadelphia; Swallow, Pottery, fm Providence for Gardner; Sarah A. Smith, Havens, fm Belfast for New York.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.

Sch'r Jane, Hall, fm Pawcatuck for Providence; Mary, Rogers, fm New London; Champin, fm Bangor.

Sloop Helen, Pitman, fm Bristol for New York; Victory, Baker, fm New York for Providence.

THURSDAY, June 14.

Sch'r Alexander, Dennis, fm Mobile.

Sloop Brunette, Smith, fm Providence for Norwich.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Clarion, Read, fm Charleston, arr at New Orleans the 1st.

Sch'r Emily B. Souder, Chase, arr at Baltimore the 8th from Wilmington, N. C.

Brig John Balch, Melville, c'd at Georgetown, S. C., the 4th, for East Thomaston.

Sch'r Fakir, Ball, c'd at Philadelphia the 12th for this port.

Brig Gen. Cobb, Hammond, sailed from Curacao, 20th ult., for Honduras, to load for this port.

Brig Attakapas, Wade, fm Philadelphia, arr at Barbadoes 23d ult.

To Citizens and Strangers.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS, HERALD, TRIBUNE, SUN, and the Boston DAILY MAIL, with the usual variety of Weekly's, Magazines, Foreign papers, Stationery, &c., may always be found at TILLEY'S Newspaper and Periodical Depot, No. 122 Thames street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Newport, June 16, 1849.

DR. LE DOYENS DISINFECTING FLUID, the most powerful purifying preparation ever discovered. For sale at R. J. TAYLOR'S.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned, having in given bond and qualified himself according to law, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of her late husband,

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH,

dec., hereby requests all persons having claims against his estate to present the same to her personally, or through the Post Office, addressed to ANNE MARIA RANDOLPH, Executrix, Middletown, June 15, 1849.

CONCERT.

MR. OSSIAN E. DODGE.

Once of the firm of "COVERT & DODGE," after which, Manager of the "MACOMBER TROUPE," and recently of the "NEW BRANCH HUTCHINSON FAMILY," respectfully informs the people of this place and vicinity, that he will give one of his

POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, IN THE ATLANTIC HOUSE HALL.

Positively for one Night only. To accommodate Families, the Tickets will be 12 1/2 CENTS, to be had at the usual places and at the door.—Doors open at 8 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7 1/2.

Newport, June 16.

Assessors of Taxes' Notice.

The qualified Electors of the Town of Newport having at their annual Town Meeting held on the 5th day of June instant, ordered a tax of thirty-four cents on every one hundred dollars of rateable property of the inhabitants and others owning such property therein.

THE Town Council of the Town of Newport, Assessors of taxes of said town, hereby give notice to the inhabitants thereof, that they will be in session from the 9th day of July next, until the 14th day of said month inclusive, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Town Clerk's Office, and no longer to receive the valuation of estates as the law directs, and each of the inhabitants of this town, is required to bring in unto them in writing, and under his hand, an exact list of the rateable estate, with a particular description of each parcel thereof, and the value of each parcel, at the times and place above mentioned, and to make oath to the same before any one of said assessors.

The following enumeration may serve as a guide to assist the inhabitants in making the statements, viz:—Real estate, money at interest over and above the amount they pay interest for, other debts over those they are indebted for, shares and stocks in Banks, Insurance and manufacturing, and other incorporated companies, and public stocks and securities, all kinds of Goods, wares and merchandise, stock in trade, vessels of all kinds, whether at home or abroad, with their stores and appurtenances, horse, carriages, &c.

N. B.—Sec. 3d of the statute, relative to taxes, enacts, that whoever shall refuse or neglect to render in an account of his rateable estate as aforesaid, if he be over taxed shall have no remedy for the same.

THEOPHILUS TOPHAM, ELLAZER TREVETT, JAMES HORSWELL, NATHAN B. HAMMETT, GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Assessors of Taxes.

Newport, June 9, 1849.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS, a very superior article of Table Oil Cloths, for sale by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

MORE CHEAP CARPETS, just received, also, white Straw Mattings, by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

THIN DRESS GOODS.—A variety of very good style Lawns at the low price of 12 1/2 cts, and one shilling per yard. Also, a great quantity of Berages and Tissues, for sale very cheap by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

SULPHUR PILLS, as administered at the New York Hospitals for cholera, at R. J. TAYLOR'S.

ALCOHOL, 95 per cent Alcohol for Artificial purposes, at R. J. TAYLOR'S.

FOR BOSTON & PROVIDENCE.

THE steamer PERRY, Capt. Woolsey, will leave Sayer's Wharf, Newport, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. for Providence.

Returning will leave Butler's wharf Providence, at 3 P. M.

Passengers for Boston, can take the mid-day train at 11 1/2 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Boston by 1 1/2 o'clock.

Fare from Newport to Boston \$1.50; Newport to Providence 50 cents.

Freight taken at reduced rates.

June 2, 1849.—tf.

Bank of Rhode Island.

A DIVIDEND will be paid at the Bank of Rhode Island, on and after Monday, July 2d, 1849.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, June 16, 1849.

NOTICE.

MISS M. J. DINSMORE takes the opportunity to inform the people of Newport and its vicinity that her *Daguerrian Gallery* is now open in the House formerly occupied by Mr. George W. Stanhope, in Broad street, near the State House.—Her pictures are entirely new from that dull, smoky appearance discoverable in most Daguerreotypes, (the shades being a clear dark and light,) resembling a fine steel engraving. The eye, also, is perfectly bright, and clear, giving a more like expression to the picture. All who may be desirous of obtaining true copies of themselves or friends are invited to call and examine specimens. Recollect the number, (3 Broad st.)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned residing in the city of Providence, has been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of

ANN RATHBONE,

late of Newport, widow, dec., and he has given bond as the law directs, all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

GEORGE S. RATHBONE, Adm'r.

Newport, June 5, 1849.—3w.

VERY CHEAP TEAS.

GOOD Gunpowder at 50 cents, Young Hyson at 36 cts., and Souchong at 24 cts. per lb., for sale at the Emporium. WM. NEWTON, No. 98 & 100 Thames st.

FLOUR.

125 BBLs and half bbls superfine flour of the best brands for family use, also, the well-known brand of Hiram Smith, just received at the Emporium. WILLIAM NEWTON, No. 98 & 100 Thames street.

PURE GROUND SPICES, always on hand and for sale at the Emporium.

WILLIAM NEWTON, No. 98 & 100 Thames street.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS.

MADEIRA, Sherry and Port Wines, also, fine old pale and dark Brandy—for medicinal purposes, always for sale at the Emporium. WILLIAM NEWTON, No. 98 & 100 Thames street.

RECEIVED regular about twice a month, direct from the most approved Factories, Fine, Superfine and extra superfine wheat FLOUR of choice brands for Family and Baker's use, warranted, and exchanged free of expense (if not equal to recommendation) sold at a small advance. Also, in the yard adjoining the store, all kinds of Fire Wood, as usual.

S. DEBLOIS, or WM. DEBLOIS, South Town street, corner of Prospect Hill st. June 9, 1849.—3w.

FRESH ROASTED and GROUND COFFEE, constantly on hand and for sale at the Emporium. WILLIAM NEWTON, No. 98 & 100 Thames street.

FRESH TEAS.

Per Ship Talbot.

WM. NEWTON,

No. 98 & 100 THAMES ST.

Offers for sale his new stock of Extra

FINE FRESH TEAS,

—Consisting of—

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, HYSON SKIN, GURPOWDER, IMPERIAL, NINGYONG, OOLONG, POWCHONG, SOUCHONG, CONGO, &c.

The above named Teas are all of the new crop, selected with great care in Canton, and imported expressly for the EMPORIUM, comprising the largest, best and cheapest stock of choice teas, ever offered to his customers. Please call and examine samples.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

CHOLERA,

